

REMARKS

Entry of this Amendment and reconsideration are respectfully requested in view of the remarks made herein.

Claims 7-15 are pending and stand rejected.

Claims 7-9, 12-13 and 15 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2002/0037053 to Kim in view of US 203/0112869 to Chen.

Regarding claims 7 and 9, the Office Action states that Kim teaches the elements claimed and fails to teach that the full motion compensation is used regardless of the type of motion [vector]. But Kim does teach motion type selection of at least full motion compensation. Chen shows that reduction or up-conversion is a simple matter of size. It would have been obvious to combine the teaching of Kim and Chen and produce full motion compensation regardless of motion [vector] type.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with, and explicitly traverses, the reason for rejecting the claims.

Kim discloses a video decoder with a down conversion function for decoding video signals. Kim performs "horizontal up sampling by using the motion vector ... [and] vertical up sampling a data from the horizontal up sampling filter by using the motion vector." (see paragraph [0082]), Kim fails to disclose a system or method that "perform[s] a full-pel motion compensation on every macroblock regardless of the types of motion vectors," as is recited in claim 7.

Chen discloses a method of implementing an enhanced reduced memory mode of decoding HDTV MPEG-2 video stream. Chen discloses, in Figure 1, which is referred to in the Office Action, that motion vectors 120 are extracted from the input HDTV signal and provided to a full-resolution motion compensator 112 for full-resolution motion compensation. Accordingly, Chen teaches using the motion vectors for full resolution motion compensation.

A claimed invention is prima facie obvious when three basic criteria are met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the reference themselves or in the

knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine the teachings therein. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. And, third, the prior art reference or combined references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

Neither Kim nor Yang Chen or suggest performing a full-pel motion compensation on every macroblock regardless of the types of motion vectors, as is claimed. Rather, as the Office Action states Kim fails to teach motion compensation regardless of the types of motion vectors. Similarly, Chen teaches applying motion compensation vectors to a motion compensator for performing full motion compensation. Accordingly, Chen teaches using the motion vectors for performing motion compensation. Hence, the combination of Kim and Chen fails to teach or suggest motion compensation regardless of the types of motion vectors, as is recited in the claims.

Contrary to the position stated in the Office Action, one would not be motivated to combine the teachings of Kim and Chen to develop the features recited in the claims as both Kim and Chen teach using the motion vectors for motion compensation. Hence, one would not look to Chen to modify the teaching of Kim to create a device that performs motion compensation regardless of the type of motion vectors.

Even if there were some suggestion to combine the teachings of Kim and Chen, the combination of Kim and Chen would fail to disclose all the elements recited in the claims. As neither references teaches elements recited in the claims, the combination of Kim and Chen cannot be said to render obvious the invention recited in the claims, as the combination device would not include all the elements claimed.

For all of the reasons above, applicant believes that the combination of Kim and Chen does not render obvious the invention claimed and that the reason for the rejection of the claims has been overcome and can no longer be sustained. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of claim 7.

With regard to independent claim 12, this claim recites subject matter similar to that recited in claim 7 and has been rejected citing the same references used in rejecting claim 1. Accordingly, the applicant's remarks made in response to the rejection of claim 7 are also applicable in response to the rejection of this claim. In view of the remarks

made, herein, with regard to the rejection of claim 7, which are reasserted, as if in full, in response to the rejection of claim 12, applicant submits that the rejection of this claim has been overcome and can no longer be sustained. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of the claim.

With regard to claims 8, 9, 13 and 15, these claims depend from independent claims 1, and 12, respectively, which have been shown to be allowable in view of the cited reference. Accordingly, claims 8, 9, 13 and 15 are also allowable by virtue of its dependence from an allowable base claim.

Claims 10, 11 and 14 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim in view of Chen and further in view of US 2002/0163969 to Zhong.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with, and explicitly traverses, the reason for rejecting the claims. Contrary to the position stated in the Office Action, and as the applicant has shown with regard to claim 7, the combination of Kim and Chen fails to render obvious the present invention as recited in the base claims from which claims 10, 11 and 14 depend as the combined device of Kim and Chen does not disclose all the elements claimed in the base claim. As argued, Kim and Chen each fail to recite the elements of the performing full-pel motion compensation regardless of the types of motion vectors. Hence, the combination of Kim and Chen would be deficient in a material element claimed. Further, Zhong does not provide any teachings provide motion compensation regardless of the types of motion vectors and, hence, such teachings would fail correct the deficiency in the combined device of Kim and Chen.

Accordingly, even if there were some motivation to combine the references as suggested, the inventions recited in claims 10, 11 and 14 are not obvious in view of the cited references because the combination of the teachings of Kim, Chen and Zhong would include all the elements claimed.

As shown the combination of Kim, Chen and Zhong fails disclose all the elements claimed and does not render obvious the invention claims. Accordingly, applicant believes that the rejection of the claims has been overcome and can no longer be sustained. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of

Amendment
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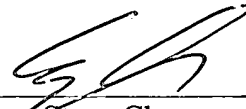
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claims 10, 11 and 14.

For all the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all the present claims are patentable in view of the cited references. A Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: February 18, 2005

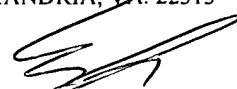
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